BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1864. NO. 69.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

More of Smith's Speculations—Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.—The removal of the bitch in the exchange of prisoners is now the subject of much thought on the part of the government and Congressmen.

The Senate has passed a resolution relating to the exchange of such free negroes of the North as are citizens of Northern States, taken in arms against us.

In the House, the Judiciary Committee have considered this matter and have indicated that a report favorable to such an arrangement will be made. A number of our statesmen are in favor of our government adopting the principle laid down in the laws of nations, and exchange all prisoners who are actually free and residents of Northern States and recognized by the laws of those States as citizens, man for man.

Most of the time both Houses of Congress were occupied in secret session. The tax and currency bills have passed the House, and the Military bill passed the Senate some days ago, but its provisions have not been made public, and it is not known what progress is now being made.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.—In the Senate to day the injunction of secrecy was removed from the military bill passed by that body on the 16th inst. It provides that from its passage all white residents of the Confederate States, between eighteen and forty five, shall be in service during the war. All between forty-five and fifty-five shall be enrolled within such time as the President may prescribe, and all failing to enroll shall be conscribed into the army in the field. All details for provost and horspital guard service, quartermaster, commissary, nitre, conscript bureaus agents, clerks, etc., shall be taken from 45 to 55 now in the army and below the age of forty-five unfit for field service.

All exemption laws are repealed, except mail contractors and the following substituted: All unfit for service, members and officers of Congress, State Legislators and such officers as the President and Governors of States may declare necessary to administer the Government; Ministers authorized to preach on the 10th of April, 1862; one Editor to each newspaper, published on the 10th April, 1862, and regularly published ever since and printers; one apothecary to each store engaged at that time, and regularly since. Physicians over thirty-five, who have been in regular practice for seven years; teachers who have been continuously engaged for two years; one overseer on a farm of twenty field hands, provided such overseer has been employed since the 10th of April, 1862; provided there is no white male adult on the farm not liable to service; one person under each Government contract with certain restrictions. Any Quartermaster Commissary, Marshal, Nitre or enrolling officer who shall employ any one liable to the service, between 18 and 45 years, shall be cashierd. These are the principal features of the bill as passed by the Senate.

The House is still in secret session and what changes have been made in the bill are not known.

In the House this morning a resolution was offered that the practice of holding secret sessions is one by which the responsibility of the government to the people is in a measure destroyed, and is an encroachment on the principle to be tolerated only in extreme public necessity, and hereafter all measures to increase the strength and efficiency of the army, and having no reference to plans of campaigns or military operations in the field, be discussed, matured and passed in open session. Voted down, and the House refused the call for yeas and nays.

A bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in service for the whole war one hundred per cent., was presented.

The rules were suspended for immediate consideration—yeas 56, nays 15. Som discussion ensued and propositions to amend were made and the matter referred to the Military Committe. The motion heretofore entered to reconsider the bill fixing the time of the meeting of next Congress was called up and rejected—yeas 30, nays 43.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 29.—Reported that the enemy's cavalry are moving. One report is that Kilpatrick's has gone to the Peninsula in transports, and another is that they are going to Fredericksburg.

From Texas.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Jan. 11, *via* JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 29.—We have accounts of another serious Indian raid in Cook county, in which 12 or 15 people were killed. The Indians were armed an equiped by the Yankees. Fifteen millions of dollars of Confederate money that had run the blockade from some Eastern port to Havana and had safely reached Monteray, Mexico, *en route* to the trans-Mississippi Department, has been attached by the English house of Milner & Co., of Matamoras, for alleged failure on the part of Maj. Hart, A. Q. M., and agent of the Confederate States Government, in meeting his contracts with that house for cotton. The same cotton is in *transitu* in Mexico, and belongs to the Government on the same account.

Gen. A. J. Hamilton, abolition military Governor of Texas, had a public reception in Matamoras by Governor Seriva and Cortena. In a speech at the banquet he announced that in case the French advance on Matamoras the Yankees would help the Mexicans whip them out.—Hamilton has as yet issued no proclamation that we have heard of. A force of the Yankees, five hundred strong, have advanced from Brownsville on Kings Ranch. They met with no opposition. Col. Benavedis and Col. Jno. S. Ford, the old ranger, are raising a force in the west to suppress the Mexican bandits now depredating on our soil. The Yankees at Salina and Dekew's point are about twelve thousand men. They are occupying Indianola with a small garrison and have visited Lavicca. They did not damage these save the sacking of a few houses.—The railroad from Lavacca to Victoria is thoroughly destroyed. They also landed a force of a few hundred one day last week in the upper part of Matagonia Peninsula for the purpose of cutting off fifteen of our pickets, who were below them. The pickets escaped in some oyster boat. They were a squad of volunteer prompts from this city, under command of Ex-Governor Henderson.

A company of men under Capt. Rigely, attempted last week, to cross from the near land to the Peninsula. In a second they were caught in the middle of the bay, by a storm; the boats were swamped and they were obliged to swim. About fourteen men perished. Their dead bodies were subsequently washed up by the waves.

No engagement and scarcely a skirmish has yet occurred on our coast since the fall of Esboraza.

Since the 1st inst., we have experienced the coldest weather known for many years. The thermometer, on the 1st, sunk to 10 Fahrenheit. It is believed that nearly all the stubble in the sugar cane has been frozen out.

The people have learned to look reverses squarely in the face. They evince only a determination to fight it out, no matter against what odds or under what difficulties. Texas will not seccumb, even if any other State should, which we segard as impossible.

The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, excites hardly a thought. It is not regarded as being of enough importance to be worth laughing at.

The health and spirits of our troops are good and the organization of the army is thorough. Veterans are in command of every brigade. Many of the regiments are from eight to eleven hundred strong. In a word, Texas is all right. The enemy has in two months taken no point that was regarded as defensible or intended to be defended. They will not attempt to do so with less than two to one of our forces.

The arrival of Judge Upson from Richmond is announced in the Southern papers. He brought over a large amount of Confederate bonds.

About 400 prisoners of war have been exchanged at Vermilionville, La. We still have several hundred to exchange, but the Yankees have nothing to offer for them.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—The enemy at 9 o'clock last night reopened fire on Sumter with ten inch columbiad, and one thirty pounder Parrotts. The fire is directed at the South angle of the Fort. During the night one hundred and twenty three shells were thrown, eighty-two of which burst in and over the Fort. Two Parrot shots also struck the Fort. Firing on Sumpter continued all day and is still going on this evening. No casualties and no damage done the Fort. No shelling of the city since last report.

From East Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Jan. 29.—Major General Buckner has arrived.

Gen. Longstreet's headquarters have been moved to this place.

The enemy attacked Gen. Martin with superior force beyond French Broad on Wednesday, and after a severe fight compelled him to retire, with loss of two pieces of artillery and two hundred men killed, wounded and missing.

From Mobile.

A special dispatch to the *Evening News*, dated Jackson, 29th, says fifteen transports with troops arrived at Vicksburg on the 27th. The enemy is in force along the Big Black, reported to be Sherman's corps. Three or four regiments passed up the Yazoo to Mechanicksburg, but met the 2nd Texas and fell back.

A heavy demonstration is being made at Ponlichatoula. The enemy are advancing from below with a force of 10,000.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1864.

Confederate Bonds 105 to 110.
North Carolina Bonds (old 6's) sales at $650.
" " " (new 6's, war,) 265.
" " " (new, Internal Improvement) 325.
Bank Notes 325 to 500.
Gold 25.
Silver 19.

PLOWS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Plows well adapted to the low counties of North Carolina, which he will exchange for corn, bacon and lard, the two last articles preferred—at old prices for plows and the articles named.

Refers to Council Wooten, a scientific and good farmer, who is now using the plows with great satisfaction.

The corn, bacon or lard must be delivered at Hillsboro' and the subscriber will deliver the plows at any point on the Railroad. Plow points furnished when desired.

Jan 29-3w H. L. OWEN.

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.

Jan 26-tf H. R. BRYAN.

WANTED,

SPUN COTTON IN SMALL OR LARGE QUANTities. Any person having any to dispose of will please make it known. I will pay the highest cash price. Two doors South of the Express office.

Just received a fine lot of Ladies' and Gents Shoes and Brogans.

Jan 26-3t* J. H. KIRKHAM.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE apprehension and delivery to me of my boy ESSEX. Said boy is about 18 or 19 years old, light complexion, large eyes, one resembling a glass eye, and is rather awkward in his walk—leans forward. He sometimes says his name is Jim.

Jan 26-3t P. COWPER.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.

Dec 23-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

May 8-tf THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S. In charge of Ordnance.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

NOTES OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS:
Bank of North Carolina,
" " Charlotte,
" " Cape Fear,
" " Wadesboro,
Farmers Bank of N. C.

We will redeem the above notes at the rate of one for four in silver coin. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Jan 28-tf

GENUINE CREAM ALE.

GENUINE CREAM ALE, ON DRAUGHT, MAY be had at all times at my store on Fayetteville street, near the Court-House. Families can be supplied by the gallon or quart. WM. WHITE.

Jan 25-3t

LATEST FROM MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—We predicted some time since that Brig. Gen. Ross would soon give a favorable account of the expedition he was then engaged in. We have just learned an official report of his operations on the Mississippi river has been received at Gen. Jackson's headquarters.

Near Greenville, Washington county, Miss., he planted his batteries on the bank of the river, and soon had a chance to try their efficiency. The splendid steamer Delta came puffing proudly along, borne on the broad bosom of the Father of Waters, when the batteries were opened upon her and she was sent to the bottom—another evidence of the impossibility of navigating the Mississippi except by mutual agreement, and casting into ridicule the boastful order of General Banks, that the same was now open for navigation and trade.

Soon after the sinking of the Delta, a gunboat made its appearance and engaged the batteries. After a spirited fight of some half hour, she was so badly crippled that she floated down the river in a helpless condition.

Gen. Ross will be placed in a very responsible position, and his friends and commanding officers confidently expect he will win golden opinions, and inflict great damage on the enemy.—*Canton Citizen, 17th.*

BATTLE'S BRIGADE.—Among our gallant soldiers who have promptly come forward and renewed the pledge of their lives, if need be, to defend our sacred cause as long as the public exigencies require it, is Battle's (formerly Rhodes') Brigade of Alabama veterans, of the Army of Northern Virginia. This action on the part of our gallant defenders, who have voluntarily re-enlisted, is indeed like the bursting of the rays of the sun through a dark cloud; and those who are at all conversant with the spirit which has sustained them through the hardships of the long and weary march, the bivouac and the dangers of the battle-field for three long tedious years, without hope of reward, save the achievement of our independence and the gratitude of their country, are not surprised at this fresh and most cheering manifestation of it.

We will no doubt have the pleasure of recording continued re-enlistments until all our brave defenders have promptly come foward without awaiting any formal den and or request for their continuance in the field.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CONGRESS.—The *Mercury* says that:

A sense of dignity, of fidelity to the Constitution, and of the mischief produced by the past course, has aroused their present energy. It is enough that the members of Congress now seem to endeavor to do their duty fearlessly. Congress also has constitutional functions and patriotism.

Amongst the gratifying evidences of the increasing energy and independce of Congress, we will notice at present but four:

1. Senator Orr made a strong speech in the Senate, bearing upon the Administration for its course in ordering the Chief Commissary of Gen. Beauregard's Department and Staff—Major Guerin—to be released from the arrest under which he was put by Gen. Beauregard, and then failing, for many months, to take steps either to investigate the causes of Major Guerin's arrest, or to remedy the evils complained of by Gen. Beauregard.

2. "A highly important report was made by the military committee on the subject of the President having, on the 10th of August last, assigned to General Lawton the discharge of the duties of Quartermaster General, without removing Colonel Myers from that position. The report covers forty pages, and sets forth that the President has continued in service a number of officers commissioned under the Provisional government, without their being re-nominated, after having consulted the Senate on the point and been advised by that body to the contrary.

"The report alleges that General Lawton is discharging the duties of Quartermaster General without authority of law, that he has given no bond, and that every dollar drawn from the treasury on his requisition is illegal.

"The Senate adopted a resolution that Myers is now Quartermaster-General, required by law to discharge the duties of that office, and that Lawton is not authorized."

3. The House, in opposition to the policy of the Administration, determined that the new Congress should meet next April, instead of being postponed to December next.

4. Congress will not authorize the suspension of the *habeas corpus* Act.

LINCOLN'S CARES.—No man in this agony, says Mrs. Stone, in the Boston *Watchman*, has suffered more and deeper, albeit with a dry, weary, patient pain, that seemed to some like insensibility. "Whichever way it ends," he said to the writer, "I have the impression that I shan't last long after it is over."—After the dreadful repulse of Fredericksburg, he said, "If there is a man out of hell that suffers more than I do, I pity him." In those dark days his heavy eyes and worn and weary air told how our reverses were upon him, and yet there was a never failing fund of patience at the bottom that sometimes rose to the surface in some droll, quaint, saying or story, that forced a laugh even from himself.

We invite attention to the sale of valuable property—mill, negroes and brandy—at Louisburg, on the 9th of February, 1864. Capitalists wishing to invest will find this a rare chance.

COTTON CARDS.

WE EXPECT BY NEXT TRAIN 500 PAIRS NO. 10 Cotton Card Sheets, and several pair complete.—Those in want had better apply early, as the consignment will be closed out soon.

Jan 29-3t CREECH & LITCHFORD, Com. Merchants and Auctioneers.

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.

Jan 25-1m KING, POGUE & CO., Graham, N. C.

SMALL-POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

Jan 11-1m EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General.

Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT

Jan 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LAND FOR SALE.

800 ACRES OF DESIRABLE LAND IN BERTIE county, N. C., for sale. It is two miles from Windsor, and near a good landing on Cashie river. It has on it a great dwelling house with necessary out buildings, and cabins for 18 or 20 slaves. Six hundred acres are cleared. A bargain can be had.

Jan 29-1w RUFUS K. SPEED, Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

A FRENCH PIANO FOR SALE!

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE PIANO, 6¾ OCTAVE, of good tone and finely finished, can be had by early application at BRANSON & FARRAR'S,

Jan 26 7t* Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

OLD 6 PER CENT. N. C. BONDS. INTERNAL Improvement Bonds, and 6 and 8 per cent. Bonds.

Jan 26-3t* W. H. JONES, Agent.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TIN PLATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, IN FRONT of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder 70 boxes brand IX Tin Plate, 10 x 14.

Jan 22-td CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

26 FEET OF GOOD STOUT LOG CHAIN. ADdress the subscriber at Beulah P. O., N. C.

Jan 22 1w* B. R. HINNANT.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.

400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
3,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.

Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

Jan 13-tf J. P. PRAIRIE & CO., Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY

IS NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWing long established Plows: Richmore Plows, No's. 1 and 3, and No. 21, (self sharpener) No. 0; Livingston Plows, No's. 0, 1 and 2; also the following points and land sides; Richmore No's. 1 and 3, Younger's; Livingston No's. 0, 1 and 2; Kentucky self shapner, (No's. 60, 19½, 18, 12, no land sides) and No. 0. Various other castings. All these for sale at old prices in produce and in money at Confederate prices; also old fashioned and Flying Shuttle Looms, Spining Wheels, Bedsteads and Shoe Pegs. All orders filled as raidly as possible.

Jan 28-tf SIMPSON & HOOKER, Hillsboro', N. C.

Weekly and Semi-weekly Standard and Fayetteville Observer, publish 1 month and forward bills to subscribers.

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh. The House has 5 large Rooms, with fire places in each, a good Well of water in the yard, and all necessary out Houses. A large Garden, all in good order for present use. Apply to R. K. FERRELL.

Jan 28-1w*

JUST RECEIVED.

A CONSIGNMENT OF LADIES' & CHILDREN'S Shoes, embracing a good assortment of numbers.—We will sell them privately for a limited time.

Jan 28-2t CREECH & LITCHFORD, Com. Merchants & Auct'rs.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Jan. 16th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surg'n H. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January,

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whitesville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE:

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 18-2w Surgeon General N. C.

City papers copy 2w.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,

Jan 4 3tawtd Secretary.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

Jan 11-1m EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon Gen. N. C.

City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at

Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

Dec 23 3m EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General, N. C.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.

Jan 11-2tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, A TEACHER THAT THOroughly understands the English language, to teach in a private family. None need apply unless well recommended. Address S. A. BANKS,

Jan 25-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS MANGUM WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for Young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, on the 20th of January, 1864. Parents and guardians who desire further information, will address Miss M. P. Mangum, Red Mountain, or Flat River P. O., Orange county, N. C.

Jan 26-3t*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE (12 LINES OR LESS).

One day	$1 00	One week	$5 00
Two days	1 50	Two weeks	9 00
Three days	2 00	Three weeks	12 50
Four days	2 50	One month	20 00
Five days	3 00	Two months	35 00
Six days	3 50	Three months	50 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Wake, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rose, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Guion, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Consulting Ass't Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John R. Heatherly, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Lincolnton; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan, Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas L Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W J Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; Hon Edmund Johnston; J H Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Garton; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr. Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tunball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Texas, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.
COMMISSIONERS.
Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.
Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.
Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. H. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Watch Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Lutes, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing-desks with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address J. E. BRITTON,

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendations of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentlemen whose names are annexed. He has used the [illegible] for [illegible] and finds it a good article:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., [illegible]

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have used your manufactured Writing Fluid, and can truly say it is the [illegible] writing ink I have ever used, and I have used [illegible] in the South. It is equal if not far superior to [illegible] writing ink made at the North. I am satisfied that this ink can be sure of gaining an excellent article.

E. OVERMAN, P. M.

July [illegible] Charlotte, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $15 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Gen. Morgan at Raleigh.

This distinguished personage, accompanied by his interesting and beautiful wife, passed through this city on yesterday. They arrived on the noon train from Weldon and left by the 1 o'clock train for the South. A large crowd assembled at the depot to see the gallant chieftain, and in response to a call for a speech he appeared before the crowd and acknowledged the compliment in a few words, but attempted no speech beyond an apology. In this Gen. Morgan showed his good sense, for this is not a time for speech-making or lionizing. Those whose business it is to fight should be in the field, while those who are permitted to remain at home should be engaged in making something to subsist the army and the people on. Gen. Morgan is the Marion of this war—his career had been a brilliant one, up to the time of his capture by the enemy—and we hope soon to hear of him on the war path again. He goes to Decatur, Ga., to join his command, and as the organization is already far advanced, we shall soon expect to hear of him in the saddle; and when he enters the field the Yankees, who now occupy nearly the whole of Tennessee, may look out.

Only give Morgan a sufficient number of men, and no orders, and the enemy will soon find it a most difficult matter to keep up their lines of communication between Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga. And we doubt not but he will be able to get hold of some one upon whom he can retaliate for the indignities offered him and his officers by the State authorities of Ohio. If Burnside or Foster be taken let them be sent to the Georgia penitentiary, by all means.

Morgan is modest and unassuming, but as a partisan chieftain he has no equal in this war.

Gov. Vance, through Col. Little and Dr. Warren members of his staff, tendered Gen. Morgan the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion, but the General could not stop owing to a pressing necessity for his presence in another quarter.

Exciting Rumors.

We heard a rumor yesterday said to come from an officer in the army, that Gen. Meade was in Newbern and that heavy Yankee reinforcements were being brought to our coast. This may or may not be so, but even if true we have no fears of our authorities being deceived as to any such movement. Let the enemy attempt an advance in this State whenever they may, they will find old veterans in place to meet them; and an attempt to take Richmond by such a flank movement will be as unsuccessful as the disgraceful failures on the Chickahominy and in Northern Virginia. We have heard various rumors of reinforcements at Newbern and Morehead City, but as persons up from below discredit them we don't know what to think. If the reports be true we shall soon know it, but at all events our people may rest assured that the necessary arrangements will be made to meet any advance that may be attempted.

Public Sentiment in Western North Carolina.

The people of North Carolina are restive and anxious, but much as they desire peace they will not accept any terms that will degrade them, or that other States may not be satisfied with. Much as our good old State has been abused she has furnished more volunteers than any other, while the conscript act has been more thoroughly enforced here than elsewhere. Our people want peace, but they will never stack arms until terms are offered that the world will justify us in accepting.

Relative to public sentiment in Western North Carolina the Salem *Press* says:

There is no use in disguising the fact, that the indications of feeling among the masses in Western North Carolina are that of great dissatisfaction; a large majority of the people are of opinion that it is high time that some negotiation for peace be inaugurated, while others are in favor of calling a Convention to deliberate upon the situation of North Carolina, and adopt some method by which this bloody war may be closed, and peace and prosperity resume its reign. No one denies the right of the people to move in a matter of so much importance to us all; but in these times they should be guided by more caution and prudence, than has generally characterized a mere political campaign of former times, lest the wholesome effect of a consultation for the common good, may be lost, and unconstitutional measures be resorted to to suppress the voice of the people, under the cloak of "military necessity."

It has become quite a common thing, of late, to denounce the cautious and prudent as "lacking nerve," &c. Perhaps a little retaliation might be indulged in at the expense of our Conservative Legislature, for being guilty of the same weakness. For, if that body, which certainly met often enough to despatch a great deal of business and pass any number of wholesome laws for the benefit of our good old State, had only displayed nerve enough to pass stringent laws with reference to the preservation of the writ of *habaes corpus*, inviolate, as the Alabama Legislature has done, it would have covered up many sins of omission, and the people of North Carolina could now point with pride to the said Conservative Legislature, and not feel quite so nervous!

Should we not judge the future by the past?

Harmony Among Ourselves.

We know there are no respectable portion of the people of North Carolina who desire any wrangling or conflict with the Confederate authorities. On the contrary, the great masses of our people desire that the most perfect harmony and co-operation should exist between them and the general government. We feel that, as a people, we have tried to do our duty thus far, and we know that we desire to continue to do so, and only ask that the constitution in its entirety may be observed and the rights of the citizen respected. We desire to do our whole duty in the prosecution of the war, until an honorable peace can be obtained by some means, and to this end all our energies have been and still are devoted. Let the government authorities do their duty towards us and we will give them no cause to complain, but they cannot expect a people who are constantly abused and vilified to remain passive under the infliction.

The following, from the Salem *Press*, contains much truth:

In this country, as everywhere, during the existence of a war or even in a political campaign, men are hounded down for their honest opinion's sake. The people in neighborhoods formerly friendly and disposed to assist one another on the rough journey of life, are now busily engaged in persecution or misrepresentation, because of a difference of opinion upon the great questions which are now distracting this country and deluging it with blood.

Addison, in the Spectator, says: "There cannot a greater judgment befall any nation than such a dreadful spirit of division as rends a government into two distinct people, and makes them greater strangers and more averse to one another than if they were actually two different nations. The effects of such a division are pernicious in the last degree, not only with regard to those advantages which they give the common enemy, but to those private evils which they produce in the heart of almost every particular person. This influence is very fatal both to men's morals and their understanding: it sinks the virtue of a nation, and not only so, but destroys even common sense."

It seems as if the government at Richmond, instead of "pouring oil on the troubled waters," is blowing the gale into a furious storm,—yea even to endanger the very ship of state itself, in their blind and mistaken zeal for the increase of the army. The existing laws, if properly enforced, are sufficient for the increase of the army to as great an extent as the Confhderacy can properly feed and support, and the extreme measures advocated by some of the members of Congress, for the increase of the army, is folly in the extreme, if not madness.

The Executive and Congress should rather endeavor to heal the breach, which wild legislation has made among the people, and thus, by more firmly uniting us at home, we might all work together for the common good. As it is, the people are at a loss what to think or do, and are something like mariners at sea without a compass, drifting on the sea of despondency, with but little hope for aid from those who are expected to do something to ameliorate this condition of things.

A Contrast.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* draws a contrast between the Lincoln Government and the Government of European tyrants. Facts show that the former is the most despotic. The people of the United States, today, enjoy fewer liberties than do the subjects of rulers of the old world. They have permitted their rights to be taked from them gradually—one by one—until they have but few privileges left; until their boasted freedom is but an empty sound—nothing more. Here are some plain truths as stated by the *Enquirer*:

"On October 30, 1836, Louis Napoleon made his appearance at Strasburg, and attempted to precipitate, a revolution in France, and so far succeeded as to procure several thousand followers from the French army, among whom, were several officers of rank, who followed him to open revolt. But the revolutionists were overpowered, and Napoleon and all his prominent followers captured and incarcerated in the prisons of Paris. History says of the imperial and tyrrannical government of Louis Phillippe, "that the government was exceedingly exasperated and desired to try the prisoners by court martial, but the law on this point was formal, and some of the prisoners not military; and these persons not only exempted themselves from all accountability to military jurisdiction, but gave their accomplices the right of appealing for trial before a civil tribunal. Every measure was resorted to to convict them, but without infringing upon the rights of the defendents." The result was the banishment of Louis Napoleon and the acquittal of his adherents. Louis Phillippe dared not violate a formal law, even in a case of actual revolt, by men, too, entrusted with commissions to command his army, at a time, too, when revolution was rendering his sceptre precarious everywhere. He dared not then so far violate a formal law as to try any of the accused before a military tribunal.

But Abraham Lincoln, in free America, dare try a civilian by court martial, and deny him every constitutional right. God-given, constitutional rights, much less formal laws, are no barriers to his usurpations. The civil tribunal of Paris, with commissioned officers found in open rebellion and revolt before it, upon trial, in a constitutional way, when contrasted with the mock, insignificant, partisan, illiterate tribunal of Cincinnati of 1863 furnishes a spectacle libelous, humiliating and shameful to us.

The prisoners of France, found in open rebellion, and they, too, commissioned officers of the army, were protected by the laws of France, but the laws of the United States, under Republican rule, afford no protection to the citizen who has committed no crime known to the laws of God or man. How much longer shall these things be? Retribution is slow but sure. There was a hell for Judas, and now those who have betrayed pride, usurped powers, and a nation's wealth purloined, having committed the sin nearest akin to his, are but fit companions for one that was false to God himself."

The people of the South are united and of one mind as to the attempts and design of Lincoln and his infamous adherents to establish a despotism over the North, and in fact our the whole country; and it is to prevent the same thing being done here that we have entered our solemn protest against some of the proposed measures of our own Congress. The army is necessarily a despotism, for there can be no efficiency without thorough discipline, but in the name of all that is dear to us let the military be subordinate to the civil law and the provisions of the Constitution be strictly observed. If we cannot achieve our independence by a rigid observance of the Constitution, framed by our own rulers, we cannot do it at all. Let the authorities so act as to secure and retain the confidence of the people and we shall have but little to fear from the enemy.

A glass factory has been established at Macon, Georgia.

Lt.-General Hardee and lady, arrived in Savannah, on Sunday last.

For the Progress.]

Public Meeting in Greene County.

According to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting was held at Snow Hill, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at which John B. Williams was appointed Chairman, and H. T. Granger and John Harvey, Secretaries.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, on motion of Owen W. Jones, R. J. Williams, Jno. M. Patrick, Wm. T. Dixon, H. H. Best, R. C. D. Beamon, J. B. Faircloth, and Wm. P. Grimsley, were appointed a committe to draft resolutions expressive of the same, who in a short time, reported through their Chairman the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A crisis has reached that point in our national affairs, in which it behooves North Carolina, ever jealous and watchful of the rights and liberties of her people, to arouse from her leathergy, rise in her might, and say whether her flag, the pride of a Gaston, Stanly and Moore, shall wave over her sons as freemen or slaves; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this war has lasted long enough, and that the people of North Carolina, in their sovereign capacity, should propose a cessation of hostilities until an effort is made, through a Convention, for an honorable peace.

Resolved, That North Carolina had no hand in making this war, notwithstanding the blood of her sons crieth from more than twenty thousand graves, from the battle-fields of Great Bethel to that of Chickamauga.

Resolved, That the political demagogues and speculators should be conscripted in the army, or driven out of the South, for they are the parties for prosecuting this war to the last man and the last dollar, utterly regardless of the woe and misery in the land, and opposed to all measures of peace emanating from the people.

Resolved, That this government was made by the people, and belongs to the people, and they have the right to rule, and say what shall be and what shall not be, in defiance of tyrants or dictaters.

Resolved, That the recent act of Congress conscripting all those who had furnished substitutes is a breach of faith and stigma upon the present administration, and clearly shows what the people may expect from those in authority.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse Gov. Vance in maintaining the supremacy of the civil over the military law, and we appeal to him to go with the people, stand by them, and, if necessary, die by them, in this their hour of trial and tribulation, and an age to come will rise up and call him blessed; his God is the people's God, and the people's God is his God, and woe to the man who opposes the people.

Resolved, That we regard the Legislature of North Carolina as a sentinel upon the watch tower, placed there by the people to watch and guard their liberties, and no period in the history of the State, ever demanded the presence of that body more imperatively than the present.

Resolved, That the desperate measures introduced before Congress, (by irresponsible representatives,) threatening to sweep from the State the last vestige of civil and political liberty, admonishes us to be more than vigilant.

Resolved, That we call upon Gov. Vance to convene the Legislature immediately, and we call upon that body to submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to the people, believing that the people of North Carolina are able and competent to manage their own affairs.

Resolved, That the people may cry "peace! peace!" but there will be no peace, until is obtained through a Convention, and we appeal to the people from the sea board to the mountains, to demand of their representatives a Convention; then let us make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," until we have an honorable and lasting peace.

Resolved, That in the approaching Gubernatorial election, we will support no man who is not pledged, yea, doubly pledged to go with the people, heed their wishes, and respect their sentiments.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Gov. Vance, and request him to lay the same before the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That W. W. Holden is the champion of the great cause of Conservatism in the South, and when his old mother State forgets him, may her right hand forget its cunning, and her tongue cleave to the roof of her mouth.

Resolved, That we endorse the *Progrss*, in its bold and fearless defence of the rights and liberties of the people, and we say to Mr. Pennington "lay on, Mc-Duff!"

Public Meeting in Granville County.

On Thursday, the 21st inst., a public meeting of the citizens was held at Wilton and on motion of Elijah Winston, Col. J. J. Moore was called to the chair, and Dr. N. M. Lawrence, was requested to act as Secretary; and on motion, Wm. M. Blackwell, Col. Wm. R. White, H. Freeman, Dr. N. M. Lawrence, Wm. R. Gooch, John Peede, F. Geo. Rodgers were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The committee returned, and through their chairman, Wm. M. Blackwell, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The alarming and fearful tendency of the Confederate government towards the establishment of a military despotism by the enactment of laws that are unjust and oppressive, and is just cause of complaint; and an earnest desire on our part as citizens of a sovereign and independent State, to restore justice, secure domestic tranquility, perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty to ourselves and posterity, is just cause for assembling ourselves together, consulting for our common good, instructing our representatives, and petitioning the Legislature for a redress of grievances; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only, and any legislation by Congress or decision of the Judiciary, denying or abridging these rights, would be unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, and ought to be resisted by all Constitutional and legal measures.

Resolved, That a strict subordination of the military to the civil authorities is one of the cardinal principles of a free, republican government, and any attempt by Congress to destroy it, by a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to supercede the civil law upon the plea of military necessity, would be revolutionary and despotic.

Resolved, That the late act of Congress, conscripting the principals of substitutes, was a gross violation of plighted faith between the government and her citizens, and is well calculated to destroy the confidence of the people in the stability of the government and the wisdom and honesty of Congress and the administration.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the passage of the remarkable propositions now pending in the two houses of Congress, presented by Messrs. Phelan and Miles, would do more for the subjugation of the South than all the combined armies of the North.

Resolved, That North Carolina as a free, sovereign and independent State, has the right to consult the present good and future happiness of her citizens, and when she is forced to choose between a military despotism and her State sovereignty, she will choose the latter by a Convention of her citizens.

Resolved, That in the event of the adoption of measures by Congress looking towards the establishment of a military despotism, then and in that event Gov. Vance be and he is hereby requested to convene the Legislature with a view to the calling of a Convention for the assertion and maintenance of the rights and sovereignty of North Carolina.

Resolved, That for as much as the States of Missouri and Kentucky have never yet become members of the Southern Confederacy, we are unwilling to submit to the enactment of unjust and oppressive laws, passed by the votes of members of Congress from said States, unless they could be executed in said States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolina *Standard*, with a request that all papers in the State, friendly to the cause, copy the same.

The foregoing resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

After the adoption of the resolutions the very large and attentive audience was entertained with speeches from Dr. N. M. Lawrence, H. Freeman, E. Winston and Col. Moore.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAMES J. MOORE, Ch'n.

N. M. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

From the Petersburg Express.]

ABSOLUTISM.

We have fallen upon strange times. Old things have passed away—behold, all things have become new. Who would have thought three years, or two years, or one year ago, that any respectable Southern journal would come out and boldly propose to set aside the Constitution, which the President and every officer of the government has solemnly sworn to support because "the success of the cause is embarrassed by its trammels?" Who would have dreamed that such a journal would have held up as worthy of imitation by our government the example of the Yankee Administration in breaking the fetters of their constitution, that they might "rush to the conflict with limbs free from clogs of every kind?" That it would ridicule "a tender regard for the constitution" as Pickwickian foolishness? And that, finally, speaking for itself, with the belief that in so speaking it was representing the people, it would "tear up the Constitution as waste paper rather than impede the public defence, or embarrass the government in the conflict for Independence?"

Are we in these remarks, supposing mainly an imaginary case of a journal that might possibly turn up amongst us, professing devotion to the cause of constitutional liberty, for which the South is now fighting, and exemplifying that devotion by avowing a willingness and readiness to tear up the Constitution as waste paper in order to facilitate the public defence, and disembarrass the government of its restrictions and limitations Sorry we are to say, there is no imagination in the case. We have before us the astounding reality in all its fullness. We have before us at this moment a Virginia journal, the very oldest one in the South, possessing a reputation of the very first order, and a popularity and influence not inferior to any other—published in our capital, and circulating in every direction through the land—and in its leading editorial, we see with amazement the very case, the supposition of which, or the like of it, we held a little way back to be irreconcileable with the spirit and genius of our institutions and the character of our people, as it was, say one, two and three years ago. It is therein distinctly asserted that "the success of the cause is embarrassed by the trammels of a Constitution designed and constructed for the development of a people in times of peace, but which fetters the present conflict of life and death." Other passages in the same article are of like tenor, but we have not room for examining them all. The above words, however, we will take as a text for a few comments.

The Constitution, it seems, was intended only to dispense its benefits in times of peace? This, to say the least of it, is a strange idea. There is nothing in the instrument itself that by the remotest and most arbitrary construction can be interpreted into such an intention, and certainly there is everything in the circumstances under which it was framed and adopted to indicate that it was designed to operate as well in times of war as in times of peace, for the country was on the very brink of war when it was framed and accepted, as was well known at the time to its framers. When the Permanent Government was organized, of which the Constitution is the life and soul, the country was in the very midst of a war which had already been waged on a gigantic scale for more than six months, and yet nothing was then said or thought about its being designed only for peaceful developments. The truth is, the Constitution and the government (not the administration of the government) are synonymous things, if not terms, because the last is organized upon the platform of the first and derives from it all its vitality. There is not a power that it possesses that is not granted by the Constitution. The whole orbit in which it moves and the movements themselves, are ordained and regulated by the Constitution, and the moment this connection between them ceases, the government, such as it now is, dies.

But why, we should like to know, cannot the affairs of the country be conducted as well under the Constitution now as in times of peace? It has given every power to Congress and to the Executive necessary for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. What more could it do, and what more could be desired? What is to hinder Congress from enacting suitable laws to carry out the granted powers which that body possesses, so far as raising and maintaining armies are concerned? And what hinders the President from executing such laws and using his prescribed authority so as to have a sufficient force in the field to meet and repel the enemy? From the battle of Bethel to that of Lookout Mountain, embracing an interval of nearly two years and a half, filled with the most stirring events of the war, we heard nothing about the Constitution being a stumbling block to the Executive. Everybody was satisfied with it and no journal raised the voice of discontent that we are aware of. But since the battle of Lookout a great change has come over the spirit of, at least one journal, and it now raises the cry of down with the Constitution! Its trammels upon the government are insufferable. It had better be "torn up as waste paper" than remain, at a time like this, the clog that it is to the Confederacy. Such, in substance, is the import of the article in the Richmond *Enquirer*, upon which we are commenting.

We do not—we cannot think that the people of the Confederate States are prepared as yet to give themselves up to the embraces of absolutism. They can conquer the enemy without the shadow of a necessity for resorting to this prodigious sacrifice. They can triumphantly bear themselves through the struggle, and preserve at the same time the Constitution, which is the charter of their rights.

The Siege of Charleston—Brutality of the Enemy.

The siege of Charleston goes on, but the progress of the enemy towards the reduction of the place is very slow, and we have stronger hopes now than we had six months ago that the place will never be taken. There is no better commander than Beauregard and no braver troops than those that defend Charleston.

But what must the civilized world say of the "Greek fire" shelling of a large city filled with women and children? There is nothing like it to be found in the history of wars, and the infamous proceeding is a foul blot upon the civilization of the age in which we live.

Of siege matters, the *Mercury* of the 26th says:

We have but little of interest to chronicle in regard to the progress of the siege. From half past five o'clock on Sunday until the same hour yesterday, only seven shells were fired at the city. During the last two days there has been some slight interchange of fire between the enemy's batteries and our own. On Sunday a three hundred-pound bolt was thrown from Cummings' Point at Fort Moultrie. Considerable firing was heard at intervals in the direction of the Stono yesterday, but we were unable to learn the cause.

Some slight movements of the Yankee fleet were observed yesterday. The number of vessels, including the blockaders and those in Stono river, was about the same as usual; but the three monitors have moved up and anchored between Fort Sumter and Cummings' Point buoys.

All day yesterday the enemy was busily hauling ammunition to Battery Gregg and Cummings' Point.

Among the incidents worth noting in the progress of the recent bombardment of the city, we may mention that one of the enemy's large shells, after penetrating the roof of a dwelling, overturned a bed in which three young children were sleeping together, throwing them rudely to the floor, but then, strange to say, passing on without bursting, and burying itself in the foundation of the house.

The Yankees on the Chowan.

For the want of a sufficient force to protect them, our people on the Chowan river are being overrun and their property destroyed or carried off by the enemy. We have appealed to the Confederate and State governments for protection for our citizens in that section, but as yet they have none. There is a small force about Murfreesboro but not sufficient to be of any service when the enemy come, and hence they are allowed to plunder and destroy without molestation.

The Petersburg *Express* of Thursday says:

On Thursday last, two Yankee gunboats ascended Chowan river as far as Harrellsville, in Hertford county. About three hundred men landed and marched up into the village, burned several houses and destroyed about ten thousand pounds of government bacon which had most imprudently been allowed to remain there. They also robbed many private houses, carried off ten or twelve mules and killed some that they could not get away. As they were returning to the gunboats, some of our cavalry came upon them, killed several of them and wounded others. Only one of our men was wounded (slightly).

Harrellsville is about two miles from Chowan river, and about twenty miles below Murfreesboro'.

RAID ON JAMES RIVER.—The *Examiner*, of Thursday, says:

For the past two days there have been various reports of the ascension of James river by the enemy's gunboats and the havoc they were committing on the adjoining estates. We hear that, at Lower Brandon, one of the finest estates on the lower James river, the Yankees disembarked and destroyed every granary and other out-houses on the premises. We also hear that one thousand barrels of corn and a large quantity of wheat were appropriated or destroyed by the marauders. We have, probably, heard but the beginning of this raid, as it is not unlikely that the Yankees will amuse themselves during these last of the winter months with predatory excursions on the lower James at the barbarous instance of Butler.

Of the same raid the *Dispatch*, of the same date, says:

On Tuesday last the Yankees came up James river as far as Lower Brandon and landed on that estate. They burnt most of the buildings on the place, including the barn, which contained 3,000 barrels of corn. Not satisfied with this barbarism, they killed all the cattle on the place and left them there. They then left, carrying off with them all the negroes.

Lower Brandon is one of the finest estates on the lower James river, and is owned by Mrs. George P. Harrison, a daughter of the late Thomas Ritchie, the well known former editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*. It was one of the few estates which escaped molestation when the enemy under McClellan devastated that section in 1862.

It is stated that a signal station and seven of the signal corps were captured on the Brandon estate.

At last accounts the gunboats and attendant transports were still in the river, and we shall not be surprised to hear of other outrages.

The Hon. D. C. Dejarnette, member of Congress from Virginia, has tried to get up an affair of honor with some one connected with the *Examiner* newspaper, and went so far as to send a challenge, but, according to the statement of Mr. Pollard, the writer of the offensive article and one of the Editors of the paper, had made arrangements to have himself arrested and prevent the "affair" from coming to pistols. Dejarnette publishes a portion of the correspondence and a statement, in the *Whig*, and Pollard does the same through the *Examiner*, and we must say the latter seems to have the inside track.

WHAT MEANS IT?—The Wadesboro' *Argus* says:

We heard something this morning that stirs our bile, and if the proper authorities do not speedily make some more efficient provision [illegible] they have yet made, they will hear something that will blister and scald more deeply than woman's tears.

Shad have made their appearance in Wilmington, and were offered in market for $35 to $50 a pair.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY next, I shall expose to public sale, in the town of Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C., the property known as the LOUISBURG MILLS, one of the finest manufacturing establishments in the State, with two setts of Corn Runners, and a splendid Circular Saw attachment, entirely new. This water power is illimitable.

I shall also sell, at the same time, 15 likely NEGROES, among which is a good Miller, two good Coopers, and a good Blacksmith and a fine House Servant.

I will also sell five barrels of FINE OLD NASH BRANDY, and a No. 1 Corn Sheller, a lot of new 11 inch Mill Saw Files, 1 sett of Blacksmith's Tools, 50 or 40 head of Hogs, several Cows and Calves and a lot of Household Furniture.

Terms—Cash, or ample time, as suits the convenience of purchasers.

P. R. MERRYMAN,
Henderson, N. C.

Jan 30-td

Quartermaster's Office,
GREENSBORO', Jan. 28th, 1864.

ESTRAYED FROM THE GOVERNMENT STABLES at this place, on the 17th Dec., 1863, a large black steed Mule, branded with the letters C. S. on left shoulder.

A liberal reward and all expenses will be paid for the delivery of this animal at this post.

L. R. CHISMAN,
Major and Q. M.

Jan 30-1w

LOST, YESTERDAY,

AT THE N. C. R. R. DEPOT, OR BETWEEN there and my house, a large Mosaic Breast Pin. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with me, or at the Progress Office.

A. M. McPHEETERS.

Jan 30-3t

SPLENDID MATCH HORSES FOR SALE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store this day at 12 o'clock, a pair of Fine Match Horses, safe and good travellers.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Auct'r.

Jan 30-1t

FRESH OYSTERS

RECEIVED TO-DAY. FOR SALE BY MEASURE and served up at OAK CITY HOUSE.

Jan 30-2t